...... 1 00

51-3mch

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS,

Astonishing ceres by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch, street, I hilapelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices by Dr. Dalton, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dr. Freeze, Char otte, N. C., by Dr. Healy, Stubbleeld House, Atlanta, Ga.

WONDERFUL CANCER ANTIDOTES, No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain. For particulars call on or address either of the

jan 27 MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR. A private instructor for marred persons or nee about to be married, both male and female, everything concerning the physiology and retions of our sexual system, and the production ad prevention of off-pring, including all the new scoveries never before given in the English Lnmage, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a usble and interesting work. It is written in rried scople, or those contemplating marriage, I having the least impediment to married ite, hid read this book. It discloses secrets that ry one should be acquainted with; etili it is a k that must be locked up and not lie about house. It will be sent to any address on reot of 50 cents, Address Dn. WM. YOUNG, 37-6mch

taluable Real Estate for Sale at Public Auction.

Y VIRIUE OF A DECREE MADE BY THE every topic of interest political, literary, social, perior Court of Law of New Hanaver county, the 7th day of March, 1871, the undersigned at, THREE TRAUTS OF LAND, lying in said a large and increasing circulation. duity and belonging to the estate of John F. AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.
Once, deceased more particularly described as The Messenger is fearless, trenchant, indomit others, containing about 250 Acres. One containing about 126 Acres. Also, a ed tract, known as the Miller land, adjoining a lands of J. P. Meore, F. H. Ball and others, ntaining about 35) Acres. Terms of saleon (10) her cent cash, the balance in two equayments, psychle is three and six months re-Burchs with approved securities will a restrict from the prochasers. OWEN FENNELL, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

5-100

49-wamah

NE HUN RED THOUSAND POLLARS baybeen subscribed to the Capital Stock of the igton and On-low Bailroad Company, and FIVE PER CENT, of the said subscription havng been paid in, in accordance with the proterms of the Chaster, notice is hereby giveill be held in the city of Wilmington on SAT-HDAY, the 25th day of Murch 1:71, for the purze of organizing the said Company. ROBT H. COWAN,

VOID QUACKS, A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, preturo decay, etc., having tried in vain every ivertised remedy, has discovered a simple seans of self-cure, which he will send free to his dlow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St.,

-AMU: I. Y. GREER,

(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,) Hose Manufacturer, the SCHORESC, PHILADELPHIA,

Steam Part Former, Forcing and Section Hose, Souther and Russian Buckets, Pipe, Rough crew and Falent Coupling of all kinds. Wholes

ABBUNISTRATOR'S ROPIUM.

LAVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY 871, before the Probate Judge of Bladen couny, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of finnual Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to present them to me on or before the 22d day of February, 1872, for classification and arrange ment for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead as bar to their recovery. E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.

ROBERT C. JOHNSON, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c

WILMINGTON, N. C. AFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits

TIN WARE!!

1871.

country, North or South. Ten per cent. in the Freight saved by buying here! Send for new Price List and patronize your neighbor. I am also sole Agent for the sale of " Choice Durham Smoking Tobacco.' E. H. POGUE, Address

feb 3 52-2m Hillsboro', N. C. REFINED POUDRETTE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertiliyers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c. of New York City, Price, delivered on board in New York City. Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

R ad the following Testimonials: JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. O., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Pondrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on Corn, and from results. I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in

DAVID W. GASRILL, of Washington, N.C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Donble Refined Pondrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Pondrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Pondrette showed itself, and my neighbors

who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year. James R. Wilder, of Franklinton, NO., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a \$56gnano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cot-

ton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well." J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the Double

Refined Poudrette and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Foudrette on Corn, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapost fertilizer we can use.'

J. A. J. Askew, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on Corn, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw." A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER, Box 3139, New York P. O. Office 66 Cortlandt Street, New York. For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, N. C. jan13 49-w13t-ch

WILMINGTON, MILLS. NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors. REF Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER fornished for any market at short notice. 88 All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on

EXCHANGE HOTEL

hand. Also, LATES, BRICK, &c., &c.

HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. A. HARBIN......PROPRIETOR.

92-1td&6mwch A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES, INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH. acluding Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Proiessional Men, and all menner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such. ONLY TWO DULLARS A YEAR!

SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR \$10. 13 Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calcudar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State. 6-4 No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable AMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. I s news on domestic and foreign-is always fresh, abondant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle ill sell at Public Auction at Point Ca-well, in of current intelligence, siways rendered with id county, on SATURDAY the 8th day of April | such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has

ows: One tract known as the Black Swamp, table, ardent in its advocacy of sound Demojoining the lands of C. P. Moore, J. P. Moore cravic principles, ursparing in its denunciation her tract known as Gum Swamp, adjuning fining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a lands of J. P. Moore and A. J. Mott and wide range tenches upon a great variety of sub- the year and nays, which was sustained, econsider, and to lay that motion on the on all topics which engage public atten-It given conspicuous prominence to State nays 1. news and market reports.

(ANVAISERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY. REND YOUR MONEY a lost Office orders, wherever convenient, if el, lines remeder the letters containing money. Julius A BONITZ. Editor and Prop'r, Goldsboro', N. C. mar 3

The State of North Carolina SUPERIOR COURT - COLUMBUS C-UNTY. ary E. Fl. ve. Plaintiff.

Harn one Provid. D femilest. Harm and Floyd, not being found in the Countale of borch Carolina, it is ordered that publou unal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington and state of North Carolina, notify-It sail elendant to appear at the next Term | Hanover (Price.) a good one, and hoped it n to town of Court of said county, to be held he fich Monday of February, the Monday after Motion to post and there to answer the complaint of Mary E Floyd his wife who has filed her application for a div ree in asi fourt PAAU JACKSON.

Clerk superior Court.



THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannie Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, the bill in their usually able style.

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty s a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is stil such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, i 1871. of full age, and not under any disability, make \$10,000 WORTH OF TIN WARE FOR a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaraprices as can be found in the | tion, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign state, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the nays 2. Ordered to be engrossed and sent time of his so having become naturalized in such | to the House. foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien: Provided. (1) That where any British subject

has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State was taken up and passed its several readafter the passing of this act, make a decla. in the negative. Pays Biggs \$200. subject, he may, at any time within two years ration that he is desirous of remaining a hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and ppon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been amend the charter of the city of Wilmingcontinually, a British subject; with this ton. Referred. qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

2.) A declaration of British nationality may te follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a Judge of the 6th district; placed on caleninstice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her dar. Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal juris diction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose ; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her

Also, to the following extract from the "Con vention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10,

1870.) ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume | ing the discussion of section 2 the their British nationality, provided that such re-nunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870. Further information may be had on application to

ALEX, SPRUNT, British Vice Consul at Wilmington, N. C.

3-eow-7wch

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Legislature of North Carolina, at its present Session, for an act incorporating Waccamaw Baptist Church in Columbus county.

138-d1tw8t*

NOTICE.

GEN. LEE. Now ready—the great day. The Life and Times of GEN. R. E LEE, with a full record of the campaigns and heroic deeds of his Companions in Arms: by a distinguished Southern Journalist. The Life of Gen. Les is here given full of tacts of interest never before putlished. 850 pages and 30 life-like Steel Engravings. Price \$3.75. \$1.50 per month made by Disabled Soldiers and active men and women

selling this work.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,

No. 654 Broadway, N. Y. Coffee at \$5 Per Sack.

100 PACKS GOOD BIO COFFEE, CON-taining 25 pounds each, at FIVE DOLLARS PER pots for five dollars by

A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly of North Carolina for an Act to incorporate the First Co-operative and pa-sed its several readings. Store of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE RENTING OF THE HOUSES, STORES, Mill, Land and Boxes of the estate of John Jones, deceased, will be made at Lillington, on suspend.

E. A. KEITH.

Saturday the 1st day of April next. Terms made known on the day. JOHN A. JONE . 141-Itdwtsch march 12

legislature of North Carolina.

EVENING SESSION.

Tuesday, March 13, 1871. Bill to suppress secret political societies the bill to repeal the Code of Civil Proceon second reading. Its passage was ably advocated by Messrs.

and Speed.

On its passage Mr. Skinner called for the year and nays, which was sustained, and the bill passed as follows: yeas 42, and to lay that motion on the and passed its several and because the same of the constitution and is sustained only by a latitudinous and strained and passed its several to the will of the people and when that will that instrument and because the same of the constitution and is sustained only by a latitudinous and strained only b and Speed. sims to be a safe guide of public and the bill passed as follows: yeas 42,

On this, Price, col., asked to be excused from voting. He said he was in favor of such a bill, but thought it should be amended so as to take effect about the 1st of April. He thought the Ku Klux were dead, and the league was dving, if not thought time should be given f r these to the charges against Judge Watts. hear of the passage of this bill.

The Senate refused to excuse him, and he voted yea. Mr. Merrimon moved further consideration be postponed until Thursday night. Mr. Gilmer favored the motion to post gest such amendments as the bill might be found to require. He thought the amend ment proposed by the Senator from New

Motion to postpone did not prevail. Put upon third reading. Mr. Olas er ha in favor of the bill with the amendment proposed by the Bounter

from New Hanover. Mr. Love moved to strike out the ratify ng clause, as it would then meet the views of Senators, the law specifying that when not otherwise provided for, all acts shall take effect iwenty days after their passage. Adopted.

Passed its third reading by precisely the

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved suspension of rules to take up the bill introduced by himself to punish arson and burglary with death, upon which motion to suspend he asked the year and nays. The call was sustained, and the rules were suspended Blind Asylum was taken up. (Appropriby a vote of 27 to 9.

Bill then put on its second reading. Mr. Graham, of Alamance, favored the oill in a few forcible remarks. Messrs. Robbins, of Rowan, and Dargan

opposed the amendment, and supported The bill then passed its second reading. Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, offered an amendment relative to trials now pending for offences committed before the passage of this act. Adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called the previous question, which was sustained. The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 27 to 6.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 14, 1871. On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the Senate took up the bill in relation to convicts. It orders commissioners of the penitentiary to receive convic's sentenced for two years, &c.

Bill passed its third reading, yeas 28, On motion of Mr. Norment, bill in favor of Henry Biggs, for the capture of Zach McLauchlin, one of the Robeson outlaws, and yet is desirous of remaining a British ings. Yeas 33. Mr. Bellamy alone voting

> Also by the same, a resolution in favor t, and upon such declaration, of the sheriff of Bladen, passed its severa readings. Mr. McClammy introduced a bill to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. By Mr. Jordan: A resolution to raise a committee to examine into the charges of made, and the outh of allegiance be taken, as fraud and corruption against S. W. Watts, curred in.

By Mr. Gore: A bill to allow the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax; referred. By Mr. Houston: A bill to authorize the Superior Courts to grant divorces in cer-

tain cases, referred. By Mr. Ashe: A bill concerning the Clerks of Superior Courts: referred. The bill for the relief of the people of Craven county was taken up and passed

its second reading. On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to amend the act to provide for the collection of taxes was taken up. On motion it was agreed to consider the bill by sections. After the adoption of section 1, and pend-

SPECIAL OBDER. was announced, it being the bill to change the line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus. The Clerk read the bill. After debate

he bill was, on motion of Mr. French, laid on the table. On motion of Mr. McNeill, the resolu-tion in favor of J. R. Gray, Sheriff of Harnett county, was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Womack, the bill in

ed its several readings.

relation to convicts was taken up and pass- forming the Senate of the passage of cer-

tenced for a term of two years, in the Penitentiary shall be received.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, his resolution raising a committee to examine into committee of conference; motion prevailcharges of fraud and corruption against S. ed. W. Watts, Judge of the 6th Judicial

District, was taken up. vote of yeas 74, nays 10.

negative: Messre. Bryant, colored, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, colored, Cawthorn, color-SAUK, delivered at either of the Railroad De. ed, Collins, Copeland, Dudley, colored, Ellison, colored, Smith, of Halifax, colored, Willis, colored. The bill to compel sheriffs to settle for

public taxes being the special order for this hour, was taken up and passed its second and third readings. On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the bill to amend sections 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, and 271, Code of Civil Procedure was taken up | cerning constables, chapter 146, laws of

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871. Mr. Speed asked to be allowed to take up bill to encourage immigration. Failed for want of a sufficient number voting to

Mr. Dargen moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill abolishing the Special Court of Wil nington. Failed, for want of a sufficient number voting to suspend the

incorporate the Medical Society of North Carolina; referred. Mr. Gilmer presented a minority report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on

Bill to anthorize the exchange of certain Jones, Cowles, Morehead. Murphy, Dargan bonds i sued by the State during the war ing to have printed the act on salaries and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871. By Mr. Jordan : A bill in regard to Su-

perior Court Judges; referred The Chair announced Messrs, Jordan, dead, but some branches of each organiza | Phillips, McAfee, Hargrove and Stanford tion might yet be in operation, and he as the Special Committee to investigate

Mr. Shull, by consent, introduced a bill to suppress all games of chance; referred. A bill for the collection of taxes being unfinished busines, the same was taken up and considered.

After the adoption of various amendpone, as it would enable the Senate to sug- ments, the bill passed its second reading.

SENATE. EVENING SESSION. WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER. Bill to allow railroad and other corporations to purchase the stock of the State in second reading.

presented) as a substitute for Mr. Graham's bill.

Mr. Flemming moved to have bill to sustain the credit of the State, &c., printame vote as it did its second reading-42 ed, so as to come up at the same time. Carried.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1871. On motion of Mr. Edwards the bill for the support of the Deaf and Dumb and ates \$40,000 to be drawn quarterly.) Bill passed third reading by 29 yeas to

17 nays. Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, a bill defining the duty of 'he keeper of the capitol. (Places him under control of a board of commissioners consisting of the Governor, I reasurer, Auditor and Secretary of State, but gives him control of the night watch-

Rules suspended and bill passed several Message from the House informing the Senate that that body had concurred in amendments of the conference committee on the bill of salaries and fees of county

officers and supreme court clerk. On motion of Mr. Graham the Senate also concurred. Bill concerning a laborer's lien; on second reading.

Mr. Murphy moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. Prevailed. Mr. Gilmer moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill concerning a laborers lien was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Roobins, of Rowan, moved to lay

the motion on the table, upon which Mr. Gilmer called the yeas and nays, which was sustained. The motion to table failed.

The motion to reconsider prevailed. Mr. Linney moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee; prevailed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1871. On motion of Mr. Martin a bill to consolidate the Atlantic N. C. and North Carolina Railroad, was taken up and made special order for Wednesday next at 11

o'elock. On motion of Mr. Houston a bill on the salaries and fees of county officers and Supreme Court Clerk was taken up, and the report of the Conference Committee con-

to capitation tax. Referred. On motion of Dadley, col., a bill to charter the Newbern and Washington Railroad Company was taken up, and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Ashe, a bill for the

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Eastern North Caroand passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Ashe, a bill to in-

collection of taxes for the State was taken

corporate the Wilmington Railway Cooperative Association was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Nicholson, a bill to incorporate the Statesville Air-Line Railroad Company was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. McAfee, a bill to

taken up and passed its several readings. r : ictions upon contracts. Referred. SENATE. MARCH 17, 1871. Message from the House recieved, in-

tain bills, among which was a bill to in-

olina. Mr. King moved to disagree to House amendments to this bill, and asked a

The bill concerning deliquent sheriffs, was, on motion of Mr. Crowell, taken up After some little discussion, Mr. Jordan and considered. (The bill provides that called the previous question, and the call all sheriffs who do not settle with the pubwas sustained. The yeas and pays were lic treasurer, for tax collected in 1870. called and the resolution was adopted be a within twenty days after the ratification of the bill, shall be fined not less than three The following republicans voted in the thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the Peniteutiary for not less than five years, at the discretion of the Court.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871. Mr. Broadfoot, a bill to extend the pow-

ers of the county commissioners of Camberland county, for levying a special tax. Referred By Mr. Ashe, a bill to repeal an act con-

1869-'70. Referred. Mr. Smith, of Wayne, a bill in favor of the sheriff of Wayne county. Referred. Mr. Strudwick, from the select Committee to investigate the charges against Judge E. W. Jones, reported-laying before the House all the testimony elicited in the case, which was of too indefinite a character for the committee to recommend was submitted to the electors of this State any action by the House.

On motion of Dudley, col., the report of the committee was recieved and the committee discharged. Mr. Sparrow (by consent) introduced Mr. Murphy, a bill to amend an act to resolution referring the report of the com-

mittee to investigate the charges against Judge Jones, to the Finance Committee for further investigation. On motion of Mr. Dunham, the report of the committee was so referred. On motion of Mr. Houston, a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Print-

readings. On motion of Mr. McAtee, a bill to amend the act of 1869-'70, to provide for a system of public instruction, was taken

Mr. Asha moved to commit to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Ashe said it was necessary that there should be nothing to obstruct the work of the Finance Committee, and hence his reason for desiring that this bill should be recommitted.

After considerable debate the motion to recommit prevailed. Mr. McAfee, by consent, introduced a bill to amend an act to organize the militia of North Carolina, laws of 1869 '70; refer-

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian,

BALTIMORE, MD., March 1, 1871. Messes. Editors: -Two or three weeks and hour of their lives that they may ture. ago your paper contained a statement, never see again the scenes of commotion, copied from a religious paper, that the strife, bitterness and bloodshed through And said precedents show that the good Bishop of North Carolina, in a public ad- which they have so recently passed; and people of the State of North Carolina have Treasury the bonds with which such stock were "club houses" I was surprised at they should again buckle on their sabres, questions in their sovereign capacity, subwere "club houses." I was surprised at they should again buckle on their sabres, questions in their sovereign capacity, subwas obtained, and for other purposes. On the statement. Bispop Atkinson lived in shoulder their muskets, and at the point mitted to them in pursuance of law—and Mr. Worth offered his bill (heretofore nothing in his character could have led to their payonets and at the month of not determined through their representathe conclusion that he could express or ought to be the constitution where their views of what twee or agents. And this Assembly is on the conclusion that he could express or discontinuous where their views of what twee or agents. And this Assembly is enter: ain such a thought. One of a party dissenting neighbors," whereby his Excel- have delegated this their undoubted and before whom I avowed my determination lency intimates and seeks to create an im- oft' exercised right to any body or set of to mention the subject to Bishop Atkin- pression that he would by force and arms men, or have relinquished the power of son at sight, saw him in this city yester- prevent the good and law-abiding peo. exercising the same; but that under secdey, and told him what I said. In reply, ple of this commonwealth from amend- tion 37 of art. 1 of the Constitution, he said he had not only never said that in ing their Constitution in a peaceable "This enumeration of rights shall not be the pulpit, or anywhere in public, nor in and constitutional manner, is regarded by construed to impair or deny others, rethe closest or most intimate conversations; this Assembly as very extraordinary lan-that he had never entertained such an guage to be used by the Governor of this not herein delegated remain with the opinion; and that he would have rebuked State; and is unwarranted by the occasion, people." any one who would in his presence have and unbecoming in an officer of his exalted Whence it appears, that this right expressed such an opinion. I know you position, and has a tendency to bring the which the people have heretofore exerciswill take pleasure in doing justice to him executive office into contempt and disre- ed, of calling a Convention, the means of by the insertion of this in your paper. "Christian Observer," of Louisville, Ky. strife to thwart the will of the people of delegated or relinquished, remains to-day We are glad to see it so earnestly dis- the State; that even if the Executive had as perfect and as lawful as it hath ever claimed, for Bishop Atkinson is one to such a wicked purpose in his heart and been with the people of North Carolina. whom we have always given unaffected should be instigated by evil passions to Wherefore,

of Presbyterian. A Little Story on Grant,

The Roanoke (Va.) Times publishes the following

good to be lost. It is as follows: tured by the Yankees and happened to be not to be credited that at this era in the equal authority with any other section of taken to Gen. Grant's headquarters. Af- history of America any North Carolinian that instrument; for if so, then although a ter being questioned by the General, the would attempt treason for the sole purpose convention may be called under section old "Confed." asked him where he was of retaining the spoils of office among his 1 art. 13, yet because of the terms of sec-

"I am going," says Grant, ".o Richmay be I will go to hell." After eyeing the General for several mo of the assumptions of the Executive: ments, the old "Confed." said:

mond, for General Lee is there; you can't to the General Assembly on the 18th day in the State would no longer be authorized go to Petersburg, for General Beauregard of November, 1834, recommend that a to change the fundamental law of the comis there; you can't go to Heaven, for Stone- convention of the people should be as monwealth, which is a patent absurdity. wall Jackson is there; but as to going to sembled to amend the Constitution, and, hell, you may get there, for I know of no discussing the question as to how that of the amendment of the Constitution of Confederates in that region.'

GOV. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.-GOV. Graham opened the argument on the part of ing abroad for authority, it is believed that are reserved to the States respectively or the managers yesterday, occupying four the argument may be safely rested upon to the people." hours in the delivery of his speech. He the precedents which have come made no effort at oratorical flourish. but down to us clothed with the United States is Congress or the Uniconfined himself to an exposition of the sanction of the framers of facts as brought forth by the evidence in Constitution and of the two successive Conthe case of the people and of liberty against the arch offender of both, and thoroughy amendment. A message was received from the Treasarer in reply to House enquiry in regard | did he succeed. It was, in short, an effort of great power-carrying with it most convincing weight to the minds of every man who is determined to be governed by the gated, and a new system adopted by the same facts and the law in the case. It was a noble vindication of the rights of North Carolinians, and must but win additional laurels for the speaker. - Ral. Sentinel.

The Next Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans Picayune says there is iins, in the city of Newbern, was taken up every indication that strenuous efforts will be made to increase the production of Louisiana sugar next year. The old planters intend to extend their acreage under sugar, and many will abandon cotton culture and turn their attention to the sweets. In many parishes planting has already commenced, where the requisite labor had been secured. Very high wages are being paid, so strong is the competition for labor. As we feared, it has been found that the cold spell during the holidays did That, in accordance with the recom- densome Constitution without proposing the amend chapter 106, laws of 1869.'70, was great injury to the seed cane, and killed a mendation of that learned and distinguish the only practicable mode to relieve them Mr. Mills introduced a bill to remove great deal of stubble. This will seriously ed executive, to e General Assembly pass from the evils that oppress them.

Ashe, of New Hanover. WHEREAS, The existing Constitution of this State was under the peculiar circumstances of the times, framed in haste and without due consideration for the welfare of the people, and contains many glaring

And whereas, It is apparent that said Constitution instead of promoting the happiness of our people, operates to check their prosperity, to destroy their substance, to impair their energies and to en-tail upon them grievances too intolerable to be borne by freemen. to be borne by freemen.

And whereas. This General Assembly, moved by considerations of the highest patriotism and seeking only to afford re-lief to our oppressed neighbors and coun-trymen, and in obedience to the wishes of the people that a Convention might be had with power to modify the harsh provisions of the Constitution and to make such alterations therein as the necessities and the situation of our people demand. did pass an Act entitled "an Act concerning a Convention of the people" ratified the 8th day of February, 1871, wherein it to decide whether or no a Convention

should assemble. And whereas, His Excellency, the Governor, has informed this General Assembly under date of February 13th, 1871, that he would not discharge the duties required of him by said Act," alleging as his reason therefor, "that he deems the Act aforesaid unconstitutional" and claim. States, "That no one has ever denied the Act aforesaid unconstitutional" and claiming that the duties therein enjoined upon their Constitution at pleasure;" and is in him are not obligatory " because the proposed mode of providing for a Convention of Daniel Webster who in the same case arof the people is novel and irregular, and has no express warrant or authority by found in the history of the various States, that instrument" and because the same Constitutional question has been heretofore determined by the action of other poitical bodies in this State," and further because in the opinion of the Executive, on in nearly every State of the American Congress, by accepting our Constitution, Union, which precedents and openions of made an agreement that said Constitution should be amended only under the provisions of the 13th Article of that instru-

Now therefore be it resolved by this General Assembly, That the action of His Excellency in prenouncing an act of this General Assembly unconstitutional, and in declaring that he will not execute the same, is usurpation of power, and is an assumption of prerogative not recognized as annexed to his office, and is in violation of his oath of office.

Resolved, That so much of the communication of his Excellency as suggests that "our people are praying every day and hour of their lives that they may been regulated by an act of the Legislarespect, and we are glad to insert the cor- attempt by force and violence to prevent | Reselved, That the mode lately proposed rection sent by our correspondent. -Eds. | the freemen of North Carolina from exer- by this Assembly for the assembling of A good story is told by one of the Me- the idea of the people's assembling sanction of both usage and law; and is not thodist ministers now in this place attend- in their sovereignty and casting his party | unconstitutional because it is in strict acing Conference. We do not recollect of friends out of the high offices they cordance with art. 1, sec. 3, of the Conever seeing it in print, and we think it too hold, cannot do otherwise than suppose stitution, which cannot be regarded as a During the war a "Confed." was cap- guage without due consideration, for it is without a particular meaning and without

party associates. mond, to Petersburg, to Heaven, and it for the opinions of others induces this tered unless a bill to alter the same shall," General Assembly to state, in refutation &c., (prescribing the legislative mode)

"General Grant, you can't go to Rich- or of North Carolina, did. in his message ing constitution, and the sovereign power convention should be called, said: "With- the United States, "The powers not deleout entering into any formal reasoning gated to the United States by the Constiupon the subject, however, or even look- tution, nor prohibited by it to the States, ventions to which it has been submitted for tion of any State otherwise than to guar-

> "It will not be contended that the Constitution can not be amended or entirely abropower, exercised in the same manner, which gave existence to the former." And again, the conclusion may be fairly drawn that republican form of government and do not Without pursuing the discussion further, a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to enquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object, because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the government."

production of this important staple anticipated by the Agricultural Bureau will be deferred.

"Convention," or "No Convention" to the An telderly lady in Connecticut has event pated by the Agricultural Bureau will be clared their will that a Convention should be had, and said Convention assembled pieces. An eclipse of the sun—cut off without a tion and submitted the same to the people. York Herald, is said to have a fortune of who at the polls declared their will that \$10,000,000.

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The bill provides that convicts sen- corporate the Bank of Eastern North Car- Resolutions in Reference to the Message the proposed amendments should thereafof his Excellency, the Governor, Con- ter form a part of the Constitution. cerning an Act Providing for a Conven.

And later, in the year 1861, the question tion of the People - Introduced by Mr. whether or no a Convention should be had was again submitted to the people, and though the act providing means to ascertain the will of the people, at that time. recites that it passed by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house yet that fact cannot impair the value of the reference inconsistencies and various provisions that Assembly; for by its terms the question of as a precedent for the position held by this are grieviously oppressive and burdensome Convention was submitted to the people. who, by their vote at the polls, expressed their sovereign will that a Convention should not assemble, from which it appears beyond a

> And still again, in the year 1868, under an act of Congress, the question whethe or no a Convention should assemble was submitted to the electors of this State, who declared their will that a Convention should be had, which Convention framed the existing Constitution and incorporated

therein the following provision: "Art. I, Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, acd exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States."

The principle therein enunciated being the same as was declared in the case of Luther vs. Borden (known as the Dorr is once definitely ascertained it is the su-

preme Law." And it is a well known historical fact learned jurists are now cuted as au herity for the position assumed by this Assembly that notwithstanding the clause found in the Constitution, art. 2, sec. 1, that the legislative authority shall be vested in two listinct branches—a Senate and a House of Representatives, &c., and which bus been contained in the Constitution of the State from its adoption, and is also found in the several Constitutions of the different States, yet have the people of the State on divers occasions, and in other States, frequently exercised the right of calling a Convention, the details of ascer-

pute; that this General Assembly knows ascertaining their will being first regulated Our statement was taken from the well that his Excellency dare not resort to by the legislature, never having been

> cising their dearest rights, yet he would the people in Convention, is not irregular be powerless to accomplish aught against nor novel; and is not sustained only by a the established government of the State, latitudinous and strained interpretation But this Assembly, while it reprobates of a general phrase of the Constitution, such threats and such an indecorous ex- but has been decided by precedents, old hibition of the Governor's irritation at as well as late, to be valid, and hath the that his Excellency has used the said lan- general phrase (as his Excellency terms it) tion 2 of that article, to-wit: "No part of Resolved Further, That a decent respect the Constitution of this State shall be al-'the convention so assembled could have That the Hon. David L. Swain, Govern- no authority to alter any part of the exist-And resolved further, That by Article 10

And that nowhere in the Constitution of ted States invested with the right to interfere to prevent changes in the Constituantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government. And the people of North Carolina now

claim, as always heretofore, a perfect right to alter and amend their Constitution at pleasure without consulting the will of the United States, so long as they preserve a violate any provision of the compact known as the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That this Assembly solemnly va h declares that in passing the act to ascertain the will of the people concerning a TH

Convention, it was actuated solely by a done sincere desire to afford relief to our oppressed fellow citizens, and to provide the means of escaping from the ills that threaten us in a peaceable, rightful and constitutional manner. That its action. was based on motives of prudence and patriotism; and that this Assembly could not behold our neighbors and friends borne down beneath the weight of a bur-